

# FEL

Nor less think we in heav'n of thee on earth,  
Than of our fellow-servant; and inquire  
Gladly into the ways of God with man. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*  
Fair fellow-servant! may your gentle ear  
Prove more propitious to my slighted care  
Than the bright dame's we serve. *Waller.*  
Their fathers and yours were fellow-servants to the same  
heavenly master while they lived; nor is that relation dis-  
solved by their death, but ought still to operate among their  
surviving children. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
FELLOW-SOLDIER. *n. f.* One who fights under the same com-  
mander. An endearing appellation used by officers to their  
men.  
Come, fellow-soldier, make thou proclamation. *Shaksp.*  
Epaphroditus, my brother and companion in labour, and  
fellow-soldier. *Phil. ii. 25.*  
FELLOW-STUDENT. *n. f.* One who studies in company with  
another.  
I pry thee, do not mock me, fellow-student;  
I think it was to see my mother's wedding. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
If you have no fellow-student at hand, tell it over with your  
acquaintance. *Watts's Logic.*  
FELLOW-SUBJECT. *n. f.* One who lives under the same go-  
vernment.  
The bleeding condition of their fellow-subjects was a feather  
in the balance with their private ends. *Swift.*  
FELLOW-SUPPER. *n. f.* One who shares in the same evils;  
one who partakes the same sufferings with another.  
How happy was it for those poor creatures, that your grace  
was made their fellow-sufferer? And how glorious for you, that  
you chose to want rather than not relieve the wants of others?  
*Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*  
We in some measure share the necessities of the poor at the  
same time that we relieve them, and make ourselves not only  
their patrons but fellow-sufferers. *Addison's Spectator.*  
FELLOW-WRITER. *n. f.* One who writes at the same time, or  
on the same subject.  
Since they cannot raise themselves to the reputation of their  
fellow-writers, they must sink it to their own pitch, if they  
would keep themselves upon a level with them. *Addison's Spectator.*  
FELLOWFEELING. *n. f.* [fellow and feeling.]  
1. Sympathy.  
It is a high degree of inhumanity not to have a fellowfeel-  
ing of the misfortune of my brother. *L'Estrange.*  
2. Combination; joint interest.  
Even your milkwoman and your nurserymaid have a fel-  
lowfeeling. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*  
FELLOWLIKE. *adj.* [fellow and like.] Like a companion;  
FELLOWLY. *adv.* on equal terms; companionable.  
All which good parts he graceth with a good fellowlike,  
kind, and respectful carriage. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
One fed for another, to make an exchange.  
With fellowly neighbourhood seemeth not strange. *Tusser.*  
FELLOWSHIP. *n. f.* [from fellow.]  
1. Companionship; consort; society.  
This boy cannot tell what he would have,  
But kneels and holds up hands for fellowship. *Shak. Coriolan.*  
From blissful bow'rs  
Of amarantine shade, fountain, or spring,  
By the waters of life, where'er they sit  
In fellowships of joy, the sons of light  
Halted. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 30.*  
There is no man but God puts excellent things into his  
possession, to be used for the common good; for men are  
made for society and mutual fellowship. *Calamy's Sermons.*  
God having designed man for a sociable creature, made him  
not only with an inclination and under the necessity to have  
fellowship with those of his own kind, but furnished him also  
with language, which was to be the great instrument and ce-  
ment of society. *Locke.*  
2. Association; confederacy; combination.  
We would not die in that man's company,  
That fears his fellowship to die with us. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
Those laws do bind men absolutely, even as they are men,  
although they have never any settled fellowship, never any so-  
lemn agreement amongst themselves what to do, or not to  
do. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*  
Most of the other Christian princes were drawn into the  
fellowship of that war. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*  
3. Equality.  
4. Partnership; joint interest.  
Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof  
That fellowship in pain divides not smart,  
Nor lightens aught each man's peculiar load. *Parad. Reg.*  
O love! thou sternly do'st thy pow'r maintain,  
And wilt not bear a rival in thy reign;  
Tyrants and thou all fell fellowship disdain. *Dryden.*  
5. Company; state of being together.  
The great contention of the sea and skies  
Parted our fellowship. But hark, a fail! *Shaksp. Othello.*  
6. Frequency of intercourse; social pleasure.  
In a great town friends are scattered, so that there is not  
that fellowship which is in less neighbourhoods. *Bacon's Essays.*

# FEM

7. Fitness and fondness for festal entertainments, with good pre-  
fixed.  
He had by his excessive good fellowship, which was grateful to  
all the company, made himself popular with all the officers of  
the army. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
8. An establishment in the college with share in its revenue.  
Corusodes having, by the most extreme parsimony, saved  
thirty-four pounds out of a beggarly fellowship, went up to  
London. *Swift.*  
9. [In arithmetic.] That rule of plural proportion whereby  
we balance accounts, depending between divers persons,  
having put together a general stock, so that they may every  
man have his proportional gain, or sustain his proportional  
part of loss. *Cocker's Arithmetic.*  
10. A rule in arithmetic, by which two or more independent  
operations of the rule of three may divide any given number  
into unequal parts, proportional to certain other numbers.  
It is so called, because the more common and useful application  
thereof is in the division of gains, losses, or other things,  
among partners in company. *Makelam.*  
FELLY. *adv.* [from fell.] Cruelly; inhumanly; savagely;  
barbarously.  
Fair ye be sure, but cruel and unkind;  
As is a tiger, that with greediness  
Hunts after blood, when he by chance doth find  
A feeble beast, doth fell him oppres. *Spenser's Sonnets.*  
FEL-DE-SE. *n. f.* [In law.] He that committeth felony by  
murdering himself.  
FELON. *n. f.* [felon, French; felo, low Latin; fel, Saxon.]  
1. One who has committed a capital crime.  
I apprehend thee for a felon here. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*  
And often have you brought the wily fox,  
Chas'd even amid' the folds; and made to bleed,  
Like felons, where they did the murderous deed. *Dryden.*  
2. A whitlow; a tumour formed between the bone and its in-  
vesting membrane, very painful.  
The malign paronychia is that which is commonly called a  
felon. *Hjerman's Surgery.*  
FELON. *adj.* Cruel; traitorous; inhuman.  
Ay me! what thing on earth, that all things breeds,  
Might be the cause of so impatient plight!  
What fury, or what fiend with felon deeds,  
Hath stirr'd up so mischievous despight! *Spenser.*  
Then bids prepare th' hospitable treat,  
Vain shews of love to veil his felon hate. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
FELONIOUS. *adj.* [from felon.] Wicked; traitorous; villa-  
nous; malignant; perfidious; destructive.  
This man conceived the duke's death; but what was the  
motive of that felonious conception is in the clouds. *Watson.*  
O devilish night!  
Why should'st thou, but for some felonious end,  
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars  
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd the lamps  
With everlasting oil, to give due light  
To the mistle and lonely traveller? *Milton.*  
In thy felonious heart though venom lies,  
It does not touch thy Irish pen and dies. *Dryden.*  
FELONIOUSLY. *adv.* [from felonious.] In a felonious way.  
FELONIOUS. *adj.* [from felon.] Wicked; felonious.  
I am like for desperate dole to die,  
Through felonious force of mine enemy. *Spenser's Pastoral.*  
FELONY. *n. f.* [felonia, Fr. felonis, low Latin, from felon.] A  
crime denounced capital by the law; an enormous crime.  
I will make it felony to drink small beer. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*  
FELT. The preterite of FEEL, which see.  
FELT. *n. f.* [felt, Saxon.]  
1. Cloth made of wool united without weaving.  
It were a delicate stratagem to shoe  
A troop of horse with felt. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
2. A hide or skin.  
To know whether sheep are sound or not, see that the felt  
be loose. *Morimer's Husbandry.*  
TO FELT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite without weaving.  
The same wool one man felt into a hat, another weaves it  
into cloth, another into kersey. *Hall's Origin of Mankind.*  
TO FELTRE. *v. a.* [from felt.] To clot together like felt.  
His felted locks, that on his bosom fell,  
On rugged mountains briars and thorns resemble. *Fairfax.*  
FELUCCA. *n. f.* [felu, Fr. felon, Arab.] A small open boat  
with six oars. *Diit.*  
FEMALE. *n. f.* [femelle, French; femella, Latin.] A lies  
one of the sex which brings young.  
God created man in his own image, male and female created  
he them. *Gen. i. 27.*  
Man, more divine,  
Lord of the wide world, and wide wat'ry seas,  
Indu'd with intellectual sense and soul,  
Are matters to their females, and their lords. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
FEMALE. *adj.*  
1. Not masculine; belonging to a she.  
If by a female hand he had foreseen  
He was to die, his wish had rather been  
The lance and double ax of the fair warrior queen. *Dryd.*  
2. FEMALE

# FEN

2. FEMALE Rhymes. Double rhymes so called, because in  
French, from which the term is taken, they end in a weak or  
feminine. These rhymes are female:  
Th' excess of heat is but a fable;  
We know the torrid zone is now found habitable. *Cowley.*  
The female rhymes are in use with the Italian in every line,  
with the Spaniard promiscuously, and with the French alter-  
nately, as appears from the Alarique, the Pucelle, or any of  
their later poems. *Dryden's Preface to Ann. Mirab.*  
FEME COVERT. *n. f.* [French.] A married woman; who is also  
said to be under covert baron. *Blount.*  
FEME SOLA. *n. f.* [French.] A single woman; an unmarried  
woman.  
FEMINAILITY. *n. f.* [from femina, Latin.] Female nature.  
If in the minority of natural vigour the parts of femininity  
take place, upon the increase or growth thereof the masculine  
appears. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 17.*  
FEMININE. *adj.* [femininus, Latin.]  
1. Of the sex that brings young; female.  
Thus we chastise the god of wine  
With water that is feminine,  
Until the cooler nymph abate  
His wrath, and so concompate. *Cleaveland.*  
2. Soft; tender; delicate.  
Her heav'nly form  
Angelick, but more soft and feminine. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
3. Effeminate; emasculated.  
Ninias was no man of war at all, but altogether feminine  
and subjected to ease and delicacy. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
FEMININE. *n. f.* A she; one of the sex that brings young;  
a female.  
O! why did God create at last  
This novelty on earth, this fair defect  
Of nature? And not fill the world at once  
With men, as angels, without feminine? *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
FEMORAL. *adj.* [femorialis, Latin.] Belonging to the thigh.  
The largest crooked needle should be used in taking up the  
femoral arteries in amputation. *Sharp's Surgery.*  
FEN. *n. f.* [penn, Saxon; venne, Dutch.] A marsh; low flat  
and moist ground; a moor; a bog.  
Mexico is a city that stands in the midst of a great marsh or  
fen. *Abbot's Description of the World.*  
I go alone,  
Like a lonely dragon, that his fen  
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen. *Shaksp. Coriolan.*  
Yon common cry of curs, whose breath I hate,  
As reek o' th' rotten fen, *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
The surface is of black fen earth. *Woodward on Fossils.*  
He to Portina's wat'ry marshes went;  
A long canal the muddy fen divides,  
And with a clear unfil'd current glides. *Addison.*  
FENBERRY. *n. f.* [fen and berry.] A kind of black-  
berry.  
FENCE. *n. f.* [from defence.]  
1. Guard; security; outwork; defence.  
That proved not fence enough to the reputation of their  
oppressors. *Dex of Piety.*  
There's no fence against inundations, earthquakes, or hur-  
ricanes. *L'Estrange, Fable 167.*  
To put them out of their parents view, at a great distance,  
is to expose them to the greatest dangers of their whole life,  
when they have the least fence and guard against them. *Locke.*  
Let us bear this awful corps to Cæsar,  
And lay it in his sight, that it may stand  
A fence betwixt us and the victor's wrath. *Addison's Cato.*  
2. Inclosure; mound; hedge.  
In vain did nature's wife command  
Divide the waters from the land,  
If daring ships, and men prophane,  
Invade th' inviolable main;  
Th' eternal fences overleap,  
And pass at will the boundless deep. *Dryden's Horace.*  
Shall I mention make  
Of the vast mound that binds the Lucrine lake?  
Or the disdainful sea, that, shut from thence,  
Roars round the structure, and invades the fence? *Dryden.*  
Employ their wiles and unavailing care,  
To pass the fences and surprize the fair. *Pope.*  
3. The art of fencing; defence.  
I bruised my skin th' other day, with playing at sword and  
dagger with a master of fence. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
4. Skill in defence.  
I'll prove it on his body, if he dare,  
Despite his nice fence and his active practice. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
TO FENCE. *v. a.*  
1. To inclose; to secure by an inclosure or hedge.  
Th' inhabitants each pasture and each plain  
Destroyed have, each field to waste is laid;  
In fenced towers bestow'd is their grain,  
Before thou cam'st this kingdom to invade. *Fairfax, b. ii.*  
He hath fenced up my way that I cannot pass, and set dark-  
ness in my paths. *Job xix. 8.*

# FEN

Thou hast clothed me with skin and flesh, and hast fenced  
me with bones and sinews. *Job x. 11.*  
He went about to make a bridge to a strong city, which  
was fenced about with walls. *2 Mac. xii. 13.*  
See that the churchyard be fenced in with a decent rail, of  
other inclosure. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
2. To guard.  
So much of adders wisdom I have learnt,  
To fence my ear against thy forceries. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
With love to friend, th' impatient lover went,  
Fenc'd from the thorns, and trod the deep descent. *Dryden.*  
TO FENCE. *v. n.*  
1. To practise the arts of manual defence; to practise the use of  
weapons.  
He having got some iron, should have it beaten into swords,  
and put into his servants hands to fence with, and bang one  
another. *Locke.*  
2. To guard against; to act on the defensive.  
Vice is the more stubborn as well as the more dangerous  
evil, and therefore in the first place to be fenced against. *Locke.*  
3. To fight according to art.  
If a throttle ring, he falls strait a capering;  
He will fence with his own shadow. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*  
A beauteous heifer in the wood is bred;  
The stooping warriors, aiming head to head,  
Engage their clashing horns; with dreadful found  
The forest rattles, and the rocks rebound;  
They fence and push, and, pushing, loudly roar,  
Their dewlaps and their sides are bath'd in gore. *Dryden.*  
A man that cannot fence will keep out of bullies and game-  
sters company. *Locke.*  
These, being polemical arts, could no more be learned  
alone than fencing or cudgelplying. *Arbut. and Pope's Ma. Sc.*  
FENCELESS. *adj.* [from fence.] Without inclosure; open.  
Each motion of the heart rises to fury,  
And love in their weak bosoms is a rage  
As terrible as hate, and as destructive:  
So the wind roars o'er the wide fenceless ocean,  
And heaves the billows of the boiling deep,  
Alike from North, from South, from East, from West. *Rew's Jane Shore.*  
FENCER. *n. f.* [from fence.] One who teaches or practises the  
use of weapons, or science of defence.  
Calmness is great advantage: he that lets  
Another chafe, may warm him at his fire,  
Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his frets;  
As cunning fencers suffer heat to tire. *Herbert.*  
A nimble fencer will put in a thrust so quick, that the soil  
will be in your bosom when you thought it a yard off. *Digby.*  
FENCEABLE. *adj.* [from fence.] Capable of defence. *Addison.*  
FENCINGMASTER. *n. f.* [fence and master.] One who teaches  
the use of weapons.  
FENCINGSCHOOL. *n. f.* [fence and school.] A place in which  
the use of weapons is taught.  
If a man be to prepare his son for duels, I had rather mine  
should be a good wrestler than an ordinary fencer, which is  
the most a gentleman can attain to, unless he will be con-  
stantly in the fencing-school, and every day exercising. *Locke.*  
TO FEND. *v. a.* [from defend.] To keep off; to shut out.  
Spread with straw the bedding of thy fold,  
With fern beneath, to fend the bitter cold. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
TO FEND. *v. n.* To dispute; to shift off a charge.  
The dexterous management of terms, and being able to  
fend and prove with them, passes for a great part of learning;  
but it is learning distinct from knowledge. *Locke.*  
FENDER. *n. f.* [from fend.]  
1. An iron plate laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from  
rolling forward to the floor.  
2. Any thing laid or hung at the side of a ship to keep off  
violence.  
FENERATION. *n. f.* [feneratio, Latin.] Usury; the gain of  
interest; the practice of increasing money by lending.  
The hare figured not only pusillanimity and timidity from  
its temper, but feneration and usury from its fecundity and  
superfétation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 17.*  
FENUGREEK. *n. f.* [fenum Græcum, Latin.] A plant.  
It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement  
rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a pod, somewhat  
plain, shaped like a horn, and full of seeds, for the most part  
rhomboid or kidney-shaped. *Miller.*  
FENNEL. *n. f.* [feniculum, Latin.] A plant of strong scent.  
It is an umbelliferous plant, whose leaves are divided into  
capillaceous jags: the petals of the flower are intire, and placed  
orbicularly, expanding in form of a rose: each flower is suc-  
ceeded by two oblong thick gibbous seeds, chaucled on one  
side, and plain on the other. *Miller.*  
A sav'ry odour blown, more pleas'd my sense  
Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the teats  
Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at ev'n. *Milton.*  
FENNELFLOWER. *n. f.* A plant.  
FENNELGIANT. *n. f.* A plant.  
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